

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF MICHIGAN  
SOUTHERN DIVISION

AARON JACKSON,  
Plaintiff,

v.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, *et al*,  
Defendants.

\_\_\_\_\_/

Case No. 22-13150

Shalina D. Kumar  
United States District Judge

Curtis Ivy, Jr.  
United States Magistrate Judge

**ORDER ON OUTSTANDING MATTERS**

Plaintiff Aaron Jackson, proceeding *pro se*, filed this suit on December 29, 2022. (ECF No. 1). This case was referred to the undersigned for all pretrial matters. (ECF No. 6). This matter is presently before the Court regarding Plaintiff's effort to amend his complaint and Plaintiff's application to proceed without prepaying fees or costs. (ECF No. 14; 15).

On April 12, 2023, Plaintiff filed an amended complaint. (ECF No. 14). Since he filed this purported amended complaint more than 21 days after serving his original complaint and more than 21 days after service of a motion under Rule 12 (b), (e), or (f), Plaintiff needed to seek leave of the Court or obtain the Defendants' concurrence in filing an amended complaint. Fed. R. Civ. P. 15(a)(1)-(2). Plaintiff does not allege the Defendants' concurred with his amended complaint. Thus, he had to seek the Court's leave to amend his complaint. For this reason, the Court shall **STRIKE** Plaintiff's amended complaint. (ECF No.

14). If he chooses, Plaintiff may file a proper motion to amend that complies with Local Rule 15.1 and an accompanying proposed amended complaint. Plaintiff is cautioned that should he file an amended complaint, the document submitted will be the sole and exclusively controlling complaint and the Court will not look beyond said document for any factual or legal support.

The Court will also take this opportunity to caution Plaintiff that any future motion to amend the complaint and accompanying proposed amended complaint must comply with certain Federal Rules of Civil Procedure:

1. The amended complaint must comply with Local Rule 15.1, which requires that “[a]ny amendment to a pleading, whether filed as a matter of course or upon a motion to amend, must . . . reproduce the entire pleading as amended, and may not incorporate any prior pleading by reference.”

2. The amended complaint must also comply with Rule 8(a)(2), which requires “‘a short and plain statement of the claim showing that the pleader is entitled to relief,’ in order to ‘give the defendant fair notice of what the . . . claim is and the grounds upon which it rests.’” *Bell Atl. Corp. v. Twombly*, 550 U.S. 544 (2007) (quoting *Conley v. Gibson*, 355 U.S. 41, 47 (1957)); *see also League of United Latin Am. Citizens v. Bredesen*, 500 F.3d 523, 527 (6th Cir. 2007) (emphasis in original) (The factual allegations in a complaint need not be detailed but they “must do more than create speculation or suspicion of a legally cognizable

cause of action; they must show *entitlement* to relief.”). A plaintiff properly pleads a claim for relief by “briefly describing the events” supporting the claim. *Peabody v. Griggs*, 2009 WL 3200686, \*3 (D. R.I. Oct. 6, 2009) (quoting *Sanjuan v. Am. Bd. Of Psych. & Neurology, Inc.*, 40 F.3d 247, 251 (7th Cir. 1994)). The statement of the claim should be short because “unnecessary length places an unjustified burden on the court and on the party who must respond to it.” *Id.* (quoting *Laurence v. Wall*, 2007 WL 1875794, \*1 (D. R.I. June 27, 2007)); *see also* Wright & Miller § 1281 at 709 (“[u]nnecessary prolixity in a pleading places an unjustified burden on the district judge and the party who must respond to it because they are forced to ferret out the relevant material from a mass of verbiage”). “The statement should be plain because the principal function of pleadings under the Federal Rules is to give the adverse party fair notice of the claim asserted to enable him to answer and prepare for trial.” *Id.* (quoting *Laurence*, 2007 WL 1875794, at \*1).

3. Rule 10(b) mandates that claims must be made in numbered paragraphs; the contents of each are to be limited to a statement of a single set of circumstances; and, claims founded on separate transactions or occurrences are to be stated in separate counts if a separation facilitates a clear presentation.

4. Finally, Plaintiff must be mindful that Rule 11 applies to any motion to amend and his proposed amended complaint. Failure to heed the Federal Rules of

Civil Procedure could result in sanctions, including dismissal of his complaint. In filing his motion to amend and his proposed amended complaint, Plaintiff will be representing to the Court that, to the best of his knowledge, information, and belief, formed after an inquiry reasonable under the circumstances:

- (1) [the proposed amended complaint] is not being presented for any improper purpose, such as to harass, cause unnecessary delay, or needlessly increase the cost of litigation;
- (2) the claims . . . and other legal contentions are warranted by existing law or by a nonfrivolous argument for extending, modifying, or reversing existing law or for establishing new law;
- (3) the factual contentions have evidentiary support or, if specifically so identified, will likely have evidentiary support after a reasonable opportunity for further investigation or discovery;

*See, e.g., Jackson v. Hanson*, 1991 WL 3056, \*1 (7th Cir. 1991) (Parties “proceeding IFP are not immune from Rule 11.”).

Plaintiff also applied to proceed without prepaying fees or costs. (ECF No. 15). But Plaintiff has already paid the filing fee here. Thus, Plaintiff’s application to proceed without prepaying fees or costs is **TERMINATED AS MOOT**. (ECF No. 15).

**IT IS SO ORDERED.**

The parties here may object to and seek review of this Order, but are required to file any objections within 14 days of service as provided for in Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 72(a) and Local Rule 72.1(d). A party may not assign as error any defect in this Order to which timely objection was not made. Fed. R.

Civ. P. 72(a). Any objections are required to specify the part of the Order to which the party objects and state the basis of the objection. When an objection is filed to a magistrate judge's ruling on a non-dispositive motion, the ruling remains in effect unless it is stayed by the magistrate judge or a district judge. E.D. Mich. Local Rule 72.2.

Date: April 19, 2023.

s/Curtis Ivy, Jr.  
Curtis Ivy, Jr.  
United States Magistrate Judge

**CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE**

The undersigned certifies that this document was served on counsel of record and any unrepresented parties via the Court's ECF System or by First Class U.S. mail on April 19, 2023.

s/Kristen MacKay  
Case Manager  
(810) 341-7850